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If your watch does not keep

time bring it to us and we will put it in order and guarantee it to keep time, at prices as low as is consistent with GOOD, HONEST work.

YOU OVERSLEPT

### THE ERRORS OF WAR HISTORY ARE CORRECTED BY MR. GOODE

Gen. Lee Did Not Contemplate Early Surrender.

TO CARRY THE WAR ON

He Never Advised That Further Resistance Would Be Useless.

#### LINCOLN OFFERED NO TERMS

The Veteran Statesman Denies That the Confederate Commissioners Coul: Have Ended the War Upon conditions That Wou d Have Been Satisfactory

Hon John Goode, president of the Constitutional Convention, one of the few has, at the request of Lee Camp, Con-rederate Veterans, furnished that body

iederate Veterans, furnished that body with a paper that is a most valuable contribution to Confederate history.

Some time ago in addressing the Camp Mr. Goode stated that he wished to correct two errors of history. One was that General Lee, shortly before his surrender, advised the Confederate authorities that further resistance would be useless, and the other was that at the so-called peace conference in Hampton Roads the Confederate commissioners if they had Confederate commissioners, if they had displayed real statesmanship, could have secured terms by which the war could have been ended on terms satisfactory and creditable to the Southern people.
Mr. Goode was requested to write out his recollections as to these matters for publication. He shows conclusively that General Lee, not very long before the surrender, manifested and expressed his intention to carry on the war. Mr. Goode also makes it very plain that Mr. Lin-coln did not offer any terms to the South which our people could have even thought

MR. GOODE'S PAPER.
The very interesting paper prepared by
ir. Goode is as follows:

Goode is as follows:

n compliance with the request of the

E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans,
ive my personal recollection as to two
tters, which have recently engaged to
ae extent the public attention:
irst. It has been asserted that GenI Lee, a short time before the colse of the Confederacy, advised the Congrate authorities that further resiste was useless, and that he recommenda cessation of hostilities upon the best
ms that could be obtained. I am satisfrom my own personal knowledge
this is a mistake.

Tow days before the final adjournment

tery necessary to maintain the in the field.

some general conversation, in General Lee said but little. I rece the inquiry of the President by that while I believed the people ginia were prepared to make still reservices in support of the cause teld so dear, I preferred that the representatives from Virginia be consulted and suggested that hould be invited to the conference, uggestion was adopted, and all the la representatives, fitteen in numby the invitation of the President, in, his Cabinet and General Lee, in ernoon of the same day at 4 o clock. Virginia were prepared to make still ther sacrifices in support of the cause y held so dear, I preferred that the cropresentatives from Virginia uld be consulted and suggested that y should be invited to the conference. Suggestion was adopted, and all the finia representatives, fifteen in number by the invitation or the President, him, his Cabinet and General Lee, in afternoon of the same day at 4 o'clock, his meeting there was a full and free rehange of opinion, and all the representatives concurred in saving that in opinion the people of Virginia would ound ready and willing to meet any and that might be made upon them in same spirit of loyalty and devotion had characterized them since the mencement of the struggle. During interview General Lee explained the the members of the length of the house.

make the best light he could with the means the government was able to place at his disposal.

THE SECOND QUESTION.
Secondly. It has been charged by some that if the Confederate authorities had exhibited real statesmanship an arrangement might have been made by which the slave-owners would have been paid for their slave property, and that such an offer was actually made by the United States authorities in the famous Hampton Roads conference. This is also, in my opinion, a great mistake.

As is well known, President Lincoln and Secretary Seward on the morning of the id of February, 1855, met on board a steamer at Fortress Nonroe, Messrs. Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell, who had been appointed commissioners by Fresident Pavis. The object of the conference was to ascertain upon what terms and in what way the war could be cerminated. As is well known, the conference was a fallure, Upon the return of the commissioners to proposition whatever had been made to pay the owners of slaves for their property. My recollection on this point is very clear, and it is supported by the officiar report singed by sull three of the commissioners, the message of Fresident Davis communicating that report to the Confederate Senate and House of Representatives, the message of President Lincoln to the House of Representatives of the United States, when he returned to Washington was Vice-President in Mr. Lincoln upon the subject referred to the united States, when he returned to Washington and House of Representatives, the message of President Davis communicating that report to the Confederate Senate and House of Representatives, the message of President Lincoln to the House of Representatives of the United States, when he returned to Washington and House of Representatives of the United States, when he returned to Washington and House of Representatives of the United States, when he returned to Washington and House of Representatives and House of Representatives and House of Representatives and House of Repre



HON. JOHN GOODE.

He makes a valuable contribution to Confederate war history.

"Allow the bearer, F. P. Blair, Sr., to pass our lines, go south and return. (Signed.) "A. LINCOLN."

MR. BLAIR'S RETURN.

point. He referred to the length of the line he was obliged to derend, to the number of effective men, and the great scarcity of food for his soldiers and forage for his animals; but he did not say nor did he intimate in any manner whatever that his opinion the cause was lost, and that the time for surrender had come.

It will be remembered that two or three weeks after the interview above referred to, he said in a note to General Grant that the time for the surrender of his army had not arrived. He was a soldier and doubtless felt that it was not his province to volunteer advice to the political department of the government, but to make the best fight he could with the means the government was able to place at his disposal.

THE SECOND QUESTION.

THE SECOND QUESTION.

Consulting the substance of the remarks made by me to be repeated by you to breath this form the substance of the remarks made by me to be repeated by you to breath this form the substance of the remarks made by me to be repeated by you to be repeated by you to breath this form the substance of the remarks made by me to be repeated by you to breath this form the substance of the remarks made by me to be repeated by you to breath this form the substance of the remarks made by me to be repeated by you to breath this form the substance of the remarks made by me to be repeated by you to breath this form the substance of the remarks made by me to be repeated by you to be repeated by rou to find obstacles in forms, and am willing now as heretofore, to enter into negotiations for the restoration of peace. I am ready to send a commissioner whenever I have reason to suppose it will be received, or to receive a commission if the United States government shall choose to send one. Notwithstanding the rejectived, or to receive a commission if the United States government shall choose to send one. Notwithstanding the rejectived, or to receive a commission if the United States government shall choose to send one. Notwithstanding the received, or to receive a co

"Yours, etc., "A. LINCOLN."

After having seen the foregoing letter and after consultation with his Cabinet, Mr. Davis on the 8th of January, appointed Alexander H. Stephens, Robert M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell as commissioners to proceed to Washington and hold an informal conference with Mr. Lincoln upon the subject referred to in his letter of the 18th of January, addressed to Mr. Blair. It was intended that the affair should be conducted with the utmost secrecy, but the absence of such prominent officiars necessarily attracted attention and the public soon ascertained that an important movement was on foot. Mr. Stepnens at that time was Vice-President; Mr. Hunter was President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and Judge Campbell was Assistant Secretary of War. On January 29th, the commissioners went from Rienmond to Petersburg and on the following day addressed the following communication to General Grant:

"Lieutengut.General L. S. Grant. Com-

gram was sent by General Grant to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War.

"To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

"Now that the interview between Major Eckert under his written instructions, and Mr. Stephens and party has ended, I will state confidentially, but not officially to become a matter of record, that I am convinced, upon conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter that their intentions are good and their desire sincere to restore peace and union. I have not felt myself at liberty to express even views of my own or to account for my reticence. This has placed me in an awkward position which I could have avoided by not seeing them in the first instance. I fear now their going back without any expression to any one in authority will have a bad influence. At the same time I recognize the difficulties in the way of receiving these informal commissioners at this time and I do not know what to recommend. I am sorry, however, that Mr. Lincoln cannot have an interview with the two named in this dispatch, if not all three now within our lines. Their letter to me was all that the President's instructions contemplated, to secure their safe conduct, if they had used the same language to Captain Eckert.

"U. S. GRANT,

"II. S. GRANT.

"Lieutenant-General."
As seen as the foregoing telegram was shown to Mr. Lincoln, he telegraphed to General Grant as follows:

'To Lieutenant-General Grant, City Point Va.:
"Say to the gentlemen that I will meet them personally at Portress Monroe as soon as I can get there."A. LINCOLN."

At the same time he sent to Mr. Seward, who had already gone to Fortress Monroe, the following telegram:
"To Hon. William H. Seward, Fortress Monroe, Va.: Monroe, Va.:

"Induced by a dispatch from General
Grant, I join you at Fortress Monroe as
soen as I can come.

"A. LINCOLN."

STEPHENS AND LINCOLN.

STEPHENS AND LINCOLN.

On the morning of February 3d, the commissioners met President Lincoln and Secretary Seward on board of a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, near Fortress Monroe. Mr. Stepnens and Mr. Lincoln had been acquaintances and friends in former years. They had been in the House of Representatives at the same time, had belonged to the same political party and as members of the "Congressional Taylor Club." nad co-operated in the nomination and election of Zachary Taylor to the presidency in 1845. Taylor to the presidency in 1848.

Taylor to the presidency in 1848.

At the beginning of the interview, Mr. Stephens addressing himself to Mr. Lincoln, made pleasant allusion to their former acquaintance and friendship, to which the latter cordially responded. After mutual inquiries as to former congressional associates, Mr. Stephens introduced the business of the meeting by inquiring of Mr. Lincoln if there was no way of putting an end to the existing troubles, and bringing about a restoration of good feeling and harmony between the different sections of the country. At this point Mr. that the affair should be conducted with the one of the commissioners, and it is considered to the confiderate sense of the commissioners are consumisated that report to the Confederate sense of the confiderate sense of the confederate sense of t

This would not have been the case if you had one of our A arm Clocks, not the chear 75c kind, which possibly you get one out of a bundred to keep time. ries \$1.60, and guaranteed to give entire the largest in the city, an we employ only the Highest Class of Workm n All work is under the per sonal supervision of J.T. Allen Natch Inspectors for two railroads

J. T. Allen & Co., 14th and Main Streets. was to be held except upon that basis After a short pause in the conversation

After a short pause in the conversation Mr. Stephens continued to urge the adoption of the line of policy indicated by Air Blair and claimed that it would most probably result in a restoration of the Union without further bloodshed. Among other things he said that the principles of the Monroe Doctrine were directly involved in the contest then going on in Mexico; that the Administration at Washington, according to all accounts, wadecidedly opposed to the establishment of an Empire in Mexico by France and wished to maintain the right of self-government to all peoples on this continent against the dominion or control of an European Power. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward concurred in the statement that such was the feeling of a majority of the northern people. Then said Mr. Stephens "could not both parties in our contest come to an understanding and agreement to postpone their present strife by a suspension of hostilities between themselves until this principle is maintained in behalf of Mexico; and might it not whe successfully sustained there, naturally an would it not almost inevitably lead to a peaceful and harmonious solution of their own difficulties? Could any pledge now given make a permanent restoration or reorganization of the Union more probable or even so probable as such a result would?" Mr. Lincoln replied with earniestness that he could entertain no proposition for ceasing active military operations which was not based upon a pledge first given for the ultimate restoration of the Union. He had considered the question of an armistice fully, and could nogive his consent to any proposition of that sort on the basis suggested. The settlement of existing difficulties was a question of supreme importance and the only basis on which he would entertain a proposition for a settlement was the recognition and re-establishment of the nationa authority throughout the land. As the commissioners had no authority to give any such pledge, the conference seemed to be at an end.

According to an understanding between the c

constitute the basis of the settlement of existing difficulties; that the settlemen of the Mexican question in this way would necessarily lead to a peaceful set tlement of our own; that whenever i should be determined that this right of the settlement of the settl of the Mexican question in this way would necessarily lead to a peaceful settlement of our own; that whenever it should be determined that this right of ocal self-government is the principle on which all American institutions rest, all the States might reasonably be expected, to return of their own accord to their former relations to the Union just as they came together at first by their own consent and for their mutual interests; that we might become indeed and in truth an oceanbound Federal Republic, under the operation of this continental regulator, the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of each State. He concluded by saying that this Mexican question might afford a very opportune occasion for reaching a proper solution of our own troubles without any further effusion of fracernal blood. Mr. Seward, while admitting that the views presented by Mr. Stephens had something specious about them in theory, argued at onsiderable length to show that practically no system of government founded upon them could be successfully worked and that the Union could never be restored or maintained on that basis. He hen inquired of Mr. Stephens as to the leatils of the plan he had in view for effecting the proposed purpose. Mr. Stephens replied that he had no mxed plan, but here were several which might be sugressed. The whole matter might be easily varianged by a military convention could be nade to embrace not only a suspension of actual hostilities on all the frontier lines. but also other matters involving he execution of the laws in States having two sets of authorities, one recognized by the Confederate States and the other where and the way not probable that any rrangement could be made by which the confederate with the Confederate may be a subject of underaked fitters in a military convention or some of the nurroose proposed, repeation of the laws in States having the maintenance of the Monroo-octrine and it was not probable that any rrangement could be made by which the confederate would arree to join in sending the high of

of the States than in array against the National Government as a senarate power. That he never could do. Judge Campell then renewed his inquiry as to how estoration was to take place, supposing that the Confederate States were consenting to it. Mr. Lincoln replied, by sisbanding their armies and permitting the National authorities to resume their unctions. Mr. Seward then said that Mr. Vincoln could not express himself more learly or forcibly in reference to that nuestion than he had done in his message to Congress in December. 184, and proceded to state its substance for memory. Judge Campbell said that the war had necessarily given rise to questions which ought to be adjusted before a harmonious restoration of former relations could properly be made. He referred to the dispersion of the same control of the dispersion of the same could properly be made.

bandment of the army which would require time and to the Confiscation Acts on both sides, under which would be affected by the facts existing when the war, ended, unless provided for by stipulations. Mr. Seward replied that as to all questions involving rights of property, the couris would determine and that Congress would of confiscated property or providing of the manufacture of the wave population in the Confederate States which had not then become free under the Emancipation Proclamation, or in other words, what effect that Proclamation would have upon the entire black population. Mr. Lincoln said that know how manufacture and would have effect only from its being an exercise of the war power, as soon as the war ended it would be inoperative for the ruture. It would be held to apply only to such slaves as in active exercise. The fact that the end of the war power, as soon as the war ended it would be inoperative for the ruture. It would be in that the proclamation will be in the contract might decide duty about two hundred thousand slaves who up to that time had come under the contract of the proclamation and who were then in the enjoyment of their freedom under it, so if the war should have the said that was done as a war when the contract of the construction of slavery throughout the United States. He said that was done as a war in the contract of the Constitution. In answer the Confederate States should entertain the proposition of a return to the United States. He said that was done as a war in the contract of the Constitution. In answer the Confederate States should entertain the proposition of a return to the United States of the contract of the Constitution. In answer the Confederate States should entertain the proposition of a return to the United States of the provider of the provider of the provider of the provider

is hard frozen?" "Well," said the farmer, "let 'em root."

AS TO WEST VIRGINIA:

Mr. Hunter enquired of Mr. Lincoin what, acording to his idea, would be the result of the restoration of the Union as to West Virginia. Mr. Lincoin said he could only give his individual opinion, which was that West Virginia would continue to be recognized as a separate State in tr. Union. Mr. Hunter then very forcibly summed up the conclusions whith seemed to him to be logically deducible from the conference. In his judgment, they amounted to nothing as a basis of peace but an unconditional surrender on the part of the Confederate States, and their people. Mr. Seward Insisted that no words like unconditional surrender had been used or any importing or justif implying degradation or humiliation to the people of the Confederate tSates. He did not think that yielding to the execution of the laws under the Constitution of the laws under the Constitution of the plying deglaration of the did not think that yielding to the execution of the laws under the Constitution of the United States with all its guarantees and securities for personal and political rights as they might be declared by the courts could be properly considered as unconditional submission to conquerors or as having anything humiliating in it. After considerable discussion on that point between Mr. Hunter and Mr. Seward, Mr. Lincoin said that so far as the Confiscation Acts and other penal acts were concerned their enforcement would be left entirely to him and he should exercise the power of the Executive with the utmost liberality. He said he would be willing to be taxed to remunerate the Southern people for their Executive with the utmost liberality. He said he would be willing to be taxed to remunerate the Southern people for their slaves; that he believed the people of the North were as responsible for slavery as the people of the South; that if the war should then cease with the voluntary abolition of slavery by the States he should be in favor individually of the payment by the Government of a fair indemnity for the loss to the owners; that he believed this feeling was very extensive at the North, but on this subject he said he could give no assurance and enter into no stipulation. The conference after a session of about four hours then terminated and the parties took formal and friendly leave of each other. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward returned to Washington and Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell went back to City Point under the escort of Colonel Babcock. They there again met General Grant and he was evidently disappointed that nothing had been accomplished in the effort to bring about a suspension of hostilities. It is proper to say that the facts heren stated have been rathered from the ren st communicated on February 6, 1865, from the message of Mr. Lincoln to the United States House of Representatives sent in answer to a resolution soon after his return from Fortress Monroe, from conversations held with two of the commissionars and from the narrative of Mr. Stephers and from the narrative of Mr. Stephers of the war. The fallure of the conference was a great disannointment, not only to the authorities at Richmond, but to the neonle generally. Mr. Pavis in his message to the Confederate Senate and House of Representatives transmitting the return of the commissioners accented the action of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward as showing that they refused to anter into neodiations with the Confederate States or any of them sangarately of of the commissioners accented the action of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward as showing that they refused to anter into neodiations with the Confederate States or any of them sangarately of of the commissioners accented the action of the commissioners and incident with the accentance of their recent levislation on the subject of the relations between the white and their rule, counled with the accentance of their recent levislation on the subject of the relations of set States. In a nublic address delivered hefore a large audience at the African Church in Richmond soon after the return of the commissioners, he aroused the neonle to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and incided them to renewed determination to continue the struggle and stake all unon the issue. His speech was characterized by the holdest and most defiant tone and was delivered in his loftlest and most candidation to continue the struggle and stake and once and was delivered in his loftlest and most candidation to continue the struggle and stake and once and was delivered in his loftlest and most candidation to continue the struggle and stake and once and was delivered in his loftlest and most defiant tone and was delivered in his loftlest and most defiant tone and was delivered to heart so the humi

### THE FAME OF MME. RUPPERT

HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALLED BY ANY OTHER COMPLEXION SPECIALIST

The most

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For thirty years a successful career

MME. A. RUPPERT'S

# Face Bleach

Removes Permanently

PIMPLES, BLACK HEADS, FRECKLES, ECZFMA, MOTH PATCHES, SALLOW-NESS, and WRINKLES NOT CAUSED BY FACIAL EXPRESSION. : : : : :

Does not cover up but removes the blemish.

# Bleach

BRIGHTENS, CLEARS and BEAUTIFIES the COMPLEXION

It Improves a Good Skin and Works Wonders with a Bad One,

ITS MERITS KNOWN THE WORLD OVER. USED AND RECOMMENDED BY REFINED PEOPLE EVERYWHERE. Absolutely Harmless and Always Successful.

Drop in and ask to have Mme. Rupperr's Face Bleach shown to you, and have its merits, manner of using and wooderful results explained, so you will be astisfied it is what you need for your complexion.

We always carry a full line of Mme. A. Ruppert's Gray Hair Restorative, Egyptian Balm, Almond Oil Complexion Soap and Hair Tonic. Call and have their merits explained to you.

Ask for Mme. Ruppert's Look, "HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL." FREE.

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## MILLIONS DOLLARS IN

INSURANCE POLICIES

A Number of Richmond Gentlemen Carry Policies Aggregating More Than One Hundred Thousand Dollars in Each Case.

#### THE DIFFERENT METHODS OF INSURING

upon the lives of the people of Kichmond is beyond the calculation or the com parison even of those who are actively parison even of those who are actively engaged in the work of the issuing of policies. It amounts in the aggregate to many millions of dollars—just how many no man can tell, for there are scores of different forms of life insurance in opera-

the small one, for \$50 say, taken out in some local or foreign fraternal society some local or loreign tracernal society chiefly by colored people, upon their chi-dren's lives to pay funeral expenses at death, to the \$100,000 policy in an "Old line" company by the wealthy business

It is roughly estimated that there are about 500 persons in Richmond engaged in the work of insuring lives. This estimate, of course, embraces those employed by the various and almost innumerable fraternal organizations.

CARRY BIG POLICIES.

The business men of Richmond, as a rule, are pretty generally well insured There are several here who are said to carry policies aggregating more than \$100,000. In this class are said to be Messra W. Travers, S. Dabney Crenshaw, John Skelton Williams, S. T. Morgan, Dr. W H. Scott, R. Lancaster Williams, James B. Pace, George Guvernator and others Mr. Travers and Dr. Scott are thought to carry more insurance than any two gen-tlemen in Richmond. The policies on the life of each are said to aggregate at least There are many business men in this city who are insured for \$50,000. Never before, perhaps, in the history of Never before, perhaps, in the history of life insurance have so many persons as now been taking out large policies. In some cases men at the head of big establishments do this with a view to protecting the interests of their estates at death. The companies have never before been doing a more flourishing business than at this time. It grows better year by year, as the people become more familiar to the value of life insurance as an investment.

THE FRATERNAL ORDERS.

There never was so many fraternal orders operating in Richmond as at present, and the amount of policies they carry upon the lives of citizens of Richmond, male and female, white and black, is away up in the millions. Some of them are upon a substantial basis, while others will have to be tried a good many more years before it can be determined what the end shall be. Each of these fraternal orders has different features in the class but upon the whole, they are. ternal orders has different features in its plans, but, upon the whole, they are, as a rule, very much alike. These orders have paid out millions of dollars in Richmond in sick or death benefits.

Like the fraternal orders, the "old line" companies have their different plans, or methods of insurance. Some of them have as many as a dozen or more plans one can select from.

THE LARGEST POLICIES.

The largest policies ever issued by any

The largest policies over issued by any one cempany, it is said, was by the Mutual Life of New York, upon the lives of George W. Vanderbilt and Frank

lives of George W. Vanderbilt and Frank H. Peavey, the grain man of Minneapo-lis, for 51,000,000 each. Mr. Vanderbilt has to pay \$25,000 per year upon his policy and Mr. Peavey \$48,200. Mr. Van-derbilt owns the splendid estate, Bilt-more, near Asheville, N. C. It is said that John Wanamaker car-ries in the aggregate, more

it is said that John Valler insurance than any other one man in the United States. Chauncey M. Depew, James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, and another of the wealthy men carry policies aggregating a few millions.

The amount of the available assets of

some of the old established companies is something enormous. For instance, one claims that its assets are \$22,000,000 more than the combined capital and surplus of oil the clearing-house banks in New York city, and the non-union banks in New York, Brooklyn, Richmond (N. Y.), Jersey City and Hoboken, and the capital and profits of all the trust companies in New York and Brooklyn. And all of this has been accumulated

from the insuring of the lives of human beings. This is only one of the big companies with enormous assets.

jamin, of Louisiana, tien Secretary of State. The circumstances under which the meeting was held and the fervid elocuence of the speakers made a profound impression and those present with one heart and one voice resolved that there was no alternative left but to fight on to the bitter end. The end came within two months, when General Lee and the remant of his callant army having fought to the point of complete exhaustion, furled their banners and laid down their arms at Appomattox. Appomattox. JOHN GOODE.

#### WON'T TELL NEXT T ME.

Pretty Mary unch is corry for the "an Who Got Three 'oaths for Saluting Her. (New York Herald.)

"Catch me telling the police the next time I'm kissed!" said Mary Munch, pout-ing the lips that led Samuel Denton to nit an indiscretion which landed him in jail for three months.

Mary, who is pretty and has yellow hair and blue eyes, lives with the family of Dr. A. Ritter at No. 262 Hewes Street, Brooklyn. Two weeks ago Denton, desplie her little screams of fright, kissed

her.
"He was bold and bad to kiss me," said Mary, "but I'm real sorry he got so a man to prison for a kiss. The two weeks he seput in jail was enough punish-Denton was arraigned before a judge in

special sessions, and in addition to the sentence got a severe reprimand. "Poor fellow! I suppose he couldn't help it." said Mary. "No. I don't know what his punishment should be. Next time I won't tell."

IS LI WOUTH LIVING? (By a Backward Poet,)
If a liver would live
As a liver should live, And keep from all liver ills; He should take for his liver That certain health-giver, Dr. David's Best Liver Pills.

## CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

he Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Catth That Ca